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No. 14 THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1965 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received on July 29 the delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives DRV National Assembly Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 29 the delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Present at the reception were all members of the delegation led by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DRV National Assembly and Political Bureau Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, and suite members.

Hoang Minh Giam, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang, was also present.

Also on hand were Comrades Choi Yong Kun and Pak Gum Chol, and Minister of Common Education Yun Gi Bok.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the envoys of the heroic Vietnamese people who are valorously fighting against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy.

Leader of the delegation Hoang Van Hoan presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Telegram to Tokyo Conference

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on July 27 a telegram of greetings to the 11th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs that opened in Tokyo on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the first atomic bombings of Japan. The telegram was read at the conference on the third-day sitting.

It expressed the conviction that the conference would make a new contribution to the common struggle of the peoples of all lands for total ban and destruction of the atomic weapons, against the U.S. imperialists' scheme for nuclear war and nuclearization of Japan, against the war of aggression in Vietnam and in opposition to the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and the formation of the "northeast Asia military alliance."

SPA CHAIRMAN GREETS CAMBODIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

Chairman Choi Won Taek of the Supreme People's Assembly sent on August 1 a telegram of greetings to Ung Hongsath on latter's re-election as President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

SPA PRESIDIUM CABLES STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE DRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on July 31 a telegram to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam expressing thanks for the latter's message which gave full support to the just stand of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly which, opposing and denouncing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" held under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, declared null and void the illegal treaty and agreements signed at the "talks."

The genuine proletarian internationalist support and encouragement of the Standing Committee of the DRV National Assembly, the DRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people, the telegram said, powerfully inspire the Korean people in their struggle for throwing into the fire the "treaty" and the "agreements" cooked up at the "South Korea-Japan talks" and cracking their ratification.

Asian Football GANEFO Opens

The Asian Football GANEFO opened on August 1 at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang.

Festivity was prevailing in the stadium bedecked with the national flags of the participating countries and coloured banners as well as with the placards with the words: "Long Live the Great Solidarity of the New Emerging Forces of the World!" "Onward, No Retreat! Long Live the GANEFO!"

The stadium was packed with the working people of the city and sports fans who had impatiently looked forward to the opening of the occasion which would make for strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the Asian and African countries under the banner of struggle against imperialism.

Comrades Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Sun and Kim Gwang Hyop and other Party and government leaders were on the platform.

Also on the platform were the members of the DRV National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, delegates of the GANEFO and sports organizations of various countries and the leaders of the participating football teams.

At 5 p.m. sharp a fanfare signalled the opening of the festival. On the stands of the stadium were formed the GANEFO emblem and words: "Hail the Asian Football GANEFO!"

Players of the participating nations filed into the stadium, to the march played by a military

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← The flag of GANEFO is displayed on the threshold of the opening ceremony

The football teams from Guinea, Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, China, Cambodia and Korea and a sports delegation from South Vietnam are attending the opening ceremony

Sojourn of D.R.V. National Assembly Delegation in Korea

A delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the D.R.V. National Assembly and Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, arrived in Pyongyang on July 25 at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly gave a welcome banquet for the delegation that evening.

All-out Support

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Pak Gum Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the S.P.A. Presidium, declared:

"The heroic struggle that the Vietnamese people are waging against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a great revolutionary struggle not only for the Vietnamese people themselves but also for the defence of the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp and preservation of peace in Asia and the world. The Korean people are very proud to have such a resolute and heroic people like the Vietnamese people, faithful to revolution, as their comrades-in-arms and will render all forms of material and moral assistance including weapons to the fighting Vietnamese people."

The U.S. imperialists, the speaker demanded, must take their blood-stained hands off and leave Vietnam at once, their aggressive troops and murderous weapons and all.

The Korean people support in its entirety the four-point demand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the programme and stand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation for a fair settlement of the Vietnam issue. In conclusion, Comrade Pak Gum Chol stated that the Korean people extend militant solidarity to the Vietnamese people who are fighting for the realization of their demands.

Clear-cut Stand

Hoang Van Hoan, leader of the Vietnamese delegation, spoke next. In his speech Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said:

"The Vietnamese people fully support the stand taken by the Supreme People's Assembly and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the solution of the Korean question. It is the view of the Vietnamese people that there is only one way to solve the Korean question: The U.S. army must withdraw from South Korea and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves."

Unmasking U.S. imperialism which is talking volubly about "peace" and "unconditional discussions," while intensifying its war in Vietnam, he pointed out the Vietnamese people know so well that Washington's peace gesture is but a ruse to cover up its aggression and its silly talk about unconditional discussions reveals its wild dream about an unconditional capitulation of the Vietnamese people.

Stating that the stand of the 30 million Vietnamese people for the solution of the Vietnam issue is clear-cut, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said that U.S. imperialism must respect the Geneva agreements, withdraw its troops from South Vietnam, discontinue subversive schemes against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and leave the Vietnam question to the Vietnamese people themselves for its proper solution.

Mass Rally

On July 26, Pyongyang citizens held a rally at the Grand Theatre to welcome the D.R.V. delegation.

Comrades Kim Il and Pak Gum Chol and other Party and government leaders also attended the meeting.

Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang, was invited to the rally.

Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a welcome speech, and delegation leader Hoang Van Hoan also spoke.

Chairman Kang Hi Won presented the delegation leader Hoang Van Hoan with a silk banner in the name of the rally.

The silk banner bore the slogan, "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples in the common struggle against U.S. aggression!"

Local Tour

During its stay in Korea, the Vietnamese delegation visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of Premier Kim Il Sung, and inspected the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial, and the Children's Palace in the capital. They laid a wreath at the foot of the Monument erected to the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army.

The Vietnamese guests toured various parts of the country; they saw factories in Kusong and Sakju Counties of North Pyongan Province in the northwestern part of Korea; they were also in the industrial city of Hamhung on the east coast, where some 70,000 gathered on July 31 in a mass rally to honor the guests from Vietnam.

Chairman Kim Ryong Taek of the Hamhung City People's Committee and delegation leader Hoang Van Hoan addressed the meeting. Chairman Kim Ryong Taek presented the delegation leader with a silk banner bearing the words, "Ultimate victory to the heroic Vietnamese people fighting against U.S. aggression!"

On August 1, the guests from Vietnam were invited to the opening ceremony of the Asian Football GANEFO in Pyongyang.

Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Hoang Muoi arranged a banquet on August 2 in connection with the visit of the delegation to Korea.

Platform of the Pyongyang city mass meeting in welcome of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

FIRST VICE-PREMIER RECEIVES ASIA FOOTBALL GANEFO PARTICIPANTS

First Vice-Premier Kim Il received on July 31 delegations from various countries to the Asia Football GANEFO.

Present on the occasion were the sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation led by Huyuh Van Tuan, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation and Member of the South Vietnam Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Huang Chung, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese GANEFO Committee and Vice-Chairman of the GANEFO Federation for Asian Region, and leaders and members of the football teams from different countries.

Also present were Kim Chang Man, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party, Kim Gi Su, Chairman of the Korean GANEFO Committee, and Pak Wung Kol, Minister of Culture.

Vice-Premier Kim Il had a friendly talk with the guests.

U.S. Aggressors, Get Out of South Korea At Once

JULY 27 MARKED ABROAD

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in their Patriotic War of Liberation, international organizations and public organizations of foreign countries lashed at the U.S. occupation of South Korea and expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their just anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Trade Union Internationals

On the occasion of the "Month of Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea, the Architectural, Timber and Building Material Industrial Workers Trade Union International as well as Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers Trade Unions International called upon the affiliated national organizations to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

It was stressed in the appeal that whole-hearted support and solidarity should be extended to the Korean working class and people who are heroically fighting for the country's peaceful unification against U.S. imperialism.

WFDY

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Patriotic War of Liberation and in connection with the U.S. imperialists' scheme to convert South Korea into a nuclear submarine base.

The statement condemned the U.S. occupation of South Korea and strongly maintained that the question of Korea's unification must be solved by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference.

Protesting against and condemning the U.S. scheme to turn South Korea into a nuclear base, the statement called upon the youth of all lands and their organizations to launch a world-wide campaign to shatter the scheme.

I.U.S.

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Korean Armistice, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent a message and a telegram to the Korean Students Committee.

Noting that U.S. imperialism, igniter of the Korean war, was defeated by the Korean people who rose up with arms in hands for the country's freedom and independence, the message and telegram stressed that the U.S. imperialists can never bring the Korean people to their knees.

Afro-Asian Lawyers

The Permanent Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers, in its statement, pointed out that the Asian and African lawyers give whole-hearted support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and for the country's unification and emphasized that they express unqualified solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle.

Guinean Workers Confederation

The National Confederation of Workers of Guinea, in its telegram to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, stated as follows: We are convinced that the question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people. We demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

KOREAN FILM SHOW IN PHNOM PENH

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, present at the show.

Korean documentary "On the Road of Friendship" dealing with the visit to Cambodia of President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was shown on July 27 at the "Lux" cinema house in Phnom Penh. The documentary was sent as a gift recently by President Choi Yong Kun to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia.

Present on the occasion were Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his family members; Ung Hong Sath, Chairman of the National Assembly; Norodom Kantol, Premier of the Cabinet; Nhiek Tioulong, Vice-Chairman of the High Council of the Throne; Lon Nol, Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence; Son Sann, Vice-Premier and Minister of Economy and Finance Regulation; and other cabinet members and parliamentarians, officers, public figures and men of the press.

Invited to the film show were diplomatic envoys of various countries, and Kang Soi Mo, Ambassador, and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Phnom Penh.

A Cambodian cartoon "A Clever Man" was also shown on the occasion.

After the film show Prince Norodom Sihanouk stressed that the visit of President Choi Yong Kun to Cambodia has further consolidated the friendship between the two countries.

The Korean documentary will be shown at nine cinema houses in Phnom Penh and then in localities. (KCNA)

SOUTH VIETNAM SPORTS DELEGATION ARRIVES

A sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation arrived here on July 31 by train, to attend the Asia Foot-

The 3-member sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation arrives in Pyongyang to attend the Asian Foodball GANEFO

ball GANEFO at the invitation of the Korean GANEFO Committee.

The three-member delegation is led by Huyuh Van Tuan, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation and Member of the South Vietnam Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GANEFO ARRIVE

A.I.A Pesik, Director of the Bureau of Sports and Culture of the Secretariat of the GANEFO Federation, arrived in Pyongyang on August 1 by train to attend the Asia Football GANEFO, at the invitation of the Korean GANEFO Committee.

Hoang Chung, Vice-Chairman of the GANEFO for Asian Region and Vice-Chairman of the Chienes GANEFO Committee, arrived here on July 30 by train to attend the Asia Football GANEFO

REPATRIATION AGREEMENT EXTENDED

The term of the validity of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens from Japan signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies has been extended for another year, in accordance with the concord reached through the exchange of telegrams between the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japan Red Cross Society.

CAMBODIAN OFFICIALS IN KOREA

A delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Kingdom of Cambodia arrived in Pyongyang on July 27 to visit Korea at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The delegation is led by Lin Sainvar, Deputy Director of the Broadcasting Department of the Ministry of Information and member of the Television Committee of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

KOREAN WOMEN HAIL AFRICAN WOMEN'S DAY

On the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of African Women's Day, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a telegram of greetings to the All-African Women's Federation.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African women would be further strengthened and consolidated in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the happy future of the women and children.

SOLIDARITY WITH JAPANESE PEOPLE

The Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea jointly sent a telegram to the Japan Peace Committee and the Japan Committee of Movement against the Ratification of the "Japan-ROK Basic Treaty," extending militant greetings to and firm solidarity with the Japanese people.

GREETINGS TO SOHYO

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram to the 28th annual meeting of the General Council of Japanese Labour Unions (Sohyo).

U.S. Systematically Undermines Korean Armistice, Bent on Preparation for a New War

MAJOR GENERAL PAK JUNG GUK, SENIOR MEMBER TO M.A.C, ISSUES A STATEMENT

Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, warned the U.S. imperialists not to forget the historical lesson of their ignominious defeat in the Korean war.

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In a statement on July 26, the eve of the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Korean armistice agreement, he declared that the U.S. imperialists would be burnt in the flames they themselves enkindle, if they run wild in the provocation of a new war.

Major General Pak said that the U.S. imperialist aggressive army must pull out of South Korea at once, taking with it all the weapons illegally introduced there in gross violation of the armistice agreement. This is the unanimous demand of the Korean and world peoples and, at the same time, the strict demand of the armistice agreement.

He denounced the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who have worked overtime in the last twelve years to increase tension and unleash a new aggressive war in Korea, flagrantly violating the armistice agreement.

He said:

Already in August 1953, the month following the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists concluded with the South Korean puppet clique the so-called "R.O.K.-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" for the long-term occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and the legalization of their rule in South Korea. Later, they frustrated the convocation of the political conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question envisaged in Paragraph 60 of the armistice agreement and committed the perfidy of unilaterally wrecking the Geneva conference that opened in April 1954 for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Despite such perfidy and obstructions on the part of the U.S. imperialists, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced time and again practicable, reasonable and concrete proposals for the peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists, however, turned down all these just and reasonable proposals of our side.

The U.S. imperialists have not only obstructed in every way the peaceful solution of the Korean question provided for in the armistice agreement but also have run reckless to convert South Korea into a bridgehead of aggression on the continent.

They illegally shipped into South Korea large quantities of combat materials, violating the armistice agreement even before the ink had dried on it and armed with them the South Korean puppet army, which was expanded from 16 divisions to 31.

Afraid of the exposure before the world of their criminal acts and new manoeuvres, the U.S. imperialists openly committed the crime of unilaterally ousting the Inspection Teams of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission from South Korea in June, 1956.

They even unilaterally declared in June 1967 the abrogation of Sub-Paragraph 13d of the armistice agreement prohibiting the introduction of reinforcing combat materials from outside the territory of Korea.

Then U.S. imperialism dragged the "U.N. Command" from the headquarters of its aggressive troops in the Far East, into South Korea and has openly shipped and is shipping into South Korea new combat equipment including various kinds of nuclear and guided missiles such as the "Honest John" rocket, 280-mm atomic gun, "Matador", "U.N. Nike-Hercules" as well as new-type aircraft and warships.

In April this year the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally introduced the F5A supersonic jets equipped with guided missiles and handed them over to the puppet air force of South Korea and concluded in June this year the "ROK-U.S. agreement" on transferring the ground-to-air "Nike" missiles to the Pak Jung Hi clique to arm the South Korean puppet army.

Moreover, U.S. imperialism brought the U.S. nuclear submarine "Snook" to Chinhae of South Korea on June 25 and is now hatching a new plot to turn South Korea into its nuclear strategic base.

The U.S. imperialists' new war intrigues are being stepped up along with their frenzied effort to spread the aggressive war in Vietnam over southeast Asia and frame up the aggressive "northeast Asia military alliance" after making the Pak Jung Hi clique conclude the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

Since the armistice the U.S. imperialists had violated the armistice agreement on the ground and sea and in the air on 32,697 occasions by the end of June this year, counting only those cases which drew the formal protests of our side at meetings of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate organs.

All facts clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the criminal undermining the Korean armistice agreement in a planned and systematic way, the warmaniac actively carrying on preparations for a new aggressive war against the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and the sworn enemy standing in the way to the peaceful unification of Korea.

Military Armistice Commission Meets

The 213th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on July 27, the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Korean armistice agreement.

At the meeting, our side reviewed and denounced the crimes of the U.S. side which has run wild in the last 12 years for the preparation of a new aggressive war and done everything possible to weaken the functions of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate organs, systematically undermining and trampling underfoot the armistice agreement.

Pointing out that the armistice agreement is aimed at ensuring the complete cessation of hostile acts and all armed actions in Korea, Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, said that the U.S. side, since deep in new war preparations, had flagrantly violated all the provisions of the armistice agreement since the very day it signed the agreement.

He laid bare with concrete materials the U.S. side's violations of the armistice agreement on the ground and sea and in the air in the past.

Major General Pak Jung Guk said that an end must be put to the perfidious acts of the U.S. side against the armistice agreement and to its new war manoeuvres, if all the hostile acts and armed actions are to be stopped in Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question is to be achieved as intended by the armistice agreement.

U.S. RECORDS AT PANMUNJOM

Panmunjom is situated about 12 kilometres south from Kaesong, one of Korea's ancient cities. It is here that the U.S. imperialists who had launched the Korean war signed the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, acknowledging their shameful defeat in the war. Until July 27 this year since then, 213 meetings of the Military Armistice Commission were held at Panmunjom to discuss more than 31,000 cases of U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement. Following are some of them.

PX Goods

On July 31, three days after the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the Inspection Team of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Pusan happened to find a good deal of boxes while performing its routine duty at the Pusan dock.

A U.S. officer on duty explained that they were "PX goods."

The Inspection Team demanded one of them to be opened, and it found in it gun barrels instead of PX goods.

On that day, the Inspection Team of the NNSC in Pusan confirmed the illegal introduction of 106 mortars of 4.2-inch calibre.

Since then the American army-men had refused the inspection of combat weapons to be replaced, saying that they had received orders from their superior and could not agree to opening any boxes brought in as demanded by the Inspection Team.

In this connection, at a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission our senior member asked his counterpart as follows: "I have a question to ask you. Take your eyeglasses for instance. If you bring the frame and glasses with you separately and then assemble them, will they make eyeglasses, or not? If you bring the South Korean parcels, laying apparatus, alidades and breechblocks, etc. in different boxes and then assemble them, will they be guns or not?"

U.S. senior member was quite at a loss to this question. Unable to find a proper answer, he left the conference room, saying that his side had been absent from the Armistice Agreement. In this way, U.S. side has "observed" the Agreement.

Taking Heaps of Rice for Tanks

The Observer Teams of both sides met on October 21, 1960, in accordance with the proposal of U.S. side. They demanded on-the-spot investigation alleging that our side had introduced tanks into the Demilitarized Zone. Quite ridiculous as it was, our side agreed to it. Neither tank nor its trace was to be seen in the place pointed to by U.S. side. Undaunted, U.S. side wanted another place to be investigated. Our side also agreed for the purpose of giving a lesson. What, then, was the upshot? There were only heaps of rice, the rich fruition of the efforts of our peaceful inhabitants.

The perturbed U.S. team leader resorted to last trick, asserting that they had seen tanks there.

This is what our team leader retorted:

"... If you were not interested in making war, you would not take heaps of rice for tanks. Do you fear these heaps so much? No doubt, in them too lurks the formidable force of the Korean people to defeat the enemy, though."

This has since been known as the event of heaps of rice turning into tanks."

Apology of Howze

At Panmunjom on May 16, 1964, our secretary to the Military Armistice Commission handed over the two American pilots who had been captured by us along with their plane when they had intruded into the air space over our territory.

Both sides had met on many occasions to discuss this matter. But the brazen-faced U.S. side had been using every subterfuge to be absolved from their criminal deeds, but their robber's logic did not work. They could not but recognize their crimes. In his letter to the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, Howze, the then Commander of the U.S. Command, recognized the crimes and made an apology, and guaranteed strict observance of the Armistice Agreement in the future.

Though our side had the right to punish the U.S. pilots according to our law, we decided to treat them leniently so that they could be sent back to their country.

Taking over these pilots, the then senior member of the U.S. side signed a "receipt" in which he pledged not to repeat such criminal acts and strictly abide by the Korean armistice agreement.

But U.S. "gentlemen" were not prepared to keep their words. On April 28 this year, U.S. RB-47 military plane was dispatched to the air space

Korea's Cultural Heritage

Academician, Doctor of History **Kim Sok Hyong**

Bronze weapons, Ancient Chosun period.

Traces of Man of 100,000 Years Ago

Until recently, some historians had maintained our history before the neolithic age being obscure.

But many recent archaeological finds suggest that the Korean peninsula has been inhabited for over 100,000 years.

In this respect, the discovery of the paleolithic sites in Gulpori, Wunggi County, North Hamgyong province, has been of weighty significance. There are ample reasons to believe that further studies of these sites will lead to sending still back the history of human inhabitation in the peninsula to a yet remote period.

Extremely rich finds of the neolithic period have also been made in our country.

Then, it is assumed, the bronze age started in the latter part of the second millennium B.C. when bronze objects were used by the people inhabiting the Liao basin and the Korean peninsula.

The iron age came in the first half of the first millennium B.C.

The systematic improvement of tools keeping step with the growing productive forces led to the transition of the primitive society into the ancient society, where we see the formation of ancient states in the Korean history.

It is estimated today that it was no later than the 5th-4th century B.C., that Ancient Chosun, the first ancient Korean state, appeared. And this period was characterized by the absence of any influences from outside.

In other words, contrary to the groundless contention of the ill-disposed historians patronized by the imperialists, our ancestors had formed an ancient state on their own and possessed an ancient civilization of their own. And materials we have uncovered may even trace the emergence of Ancient Chosun to a yet earlier period.

As for the ancient states of Korea, besides Ancient Chosun whose territory stretched from the Liao river basin to the northwestern part of the Korean peninsula, we see such countries as Buyo in the Sungari river basin and Jinguk in the southern central part of the peninsula. The emergence of these kingdoms was, it is believed, one or two centuries after Ancient Chosun.

Old records, though fragmentary, often refer to the highly developed cultures of these countries. In particular, attention should be drawn to the fact that the three tribes of the Hans — Mahan, Jinhan, and Byonhan kingdoms in the southern part of the peninsula — began travel to the Japanese islands as early as the third-second century B.C. Once in the Japanese islands, these people from the Korean peninsula disseminated advanced farming methods and metal culture to influence greatly the development of history of Japan.

It is believed such advance of the Korean people to the Japanese islands had continued for the next 1,000 years.

Around the beginning of the Christ era ancient societies gradually had distintegrated to give birth to new three feudal kingdoms — Kokuryo, Baekje, and Silla.

These three kingdoms grew into powerful countries that flourished between the 4th and 6th centuries. They had annexed neighbouring small states and their territories stretched from the Liao river basin to the Korean peninsula in the south.

Later, between the second half of the 7th century and the early part of the 8th century, Silla and Balhae occupied the territories of the Three Kingdoms; Silla occupying the most part of the Korean peninsula and Balhae areas of Manchuria centering around the Sungari river basin. In the later periods these two states were replaced by Koryo which came into being in the early 10th century with Kaesong as the capital. Eventually Koryo fell to the Li Dynasty at the end of the 14th century, whose loyal rule lasted until the beginning of the 20th century.

Common Culture

Following Koryo, that is, from the early part of the 10th century, the Korean peninsula was under a single, centralized feudal rule, which made the culture of Korea develop as a unit. Even before Korea was put under single rule, when the land was ruled by two or three states, the cultures of these kingdoms had much in common. Consequently, the appearance of Koryo which unified the peninsula, promoted the growth of Korean culture as a unified whole.

The high stage of our culture was exhibited in all spheres—science, technique, art, and ethics.

Particularly admirable in Ancient Chosun's culture was the art of **metal smelting.** The bronze and iron objects used in those days testify to the high level of the metal-making in workmanship and in the wide range of varieties.

The dagger is a case in point. Modern scientific analysis of some bronze daggers revealed, above all, so high workmanship as to surprise even experts of today.

Also noteworthy is the **gilding technics** of the period. One is amazed at seeing that the bronze daggers should preserve the original colours though they had been buried for more than 2,000 years.

The feudal age that lasted some 2,000 years after the fall of Ancient Chosun was a period marked with science and culture reaching a new high.

This comes from the characteristics of the social and class compositions of our feudal society, especially from the relatively high level of productive forces in the early and middle parts of the feudal age.

Astronomical observatory Chomsongdae built in 7th century

Astronomy and Mathematics

During the period from the 1st century A.D to the 7th century notable advances were made in **astronomy, meteorology, mathematics, metallurgy, plastic arts.**

In the Three Kingdoms studies of astronomy and meteorology had been organized by the court.

Records indicate that the Silla dynasty had an office with the name of Chomsun Paksa (Office of Astronomy) and Kokuryo and Baekje, too, had meteorological observation offices. Notably an astronomical chart, engraved on stone which is presumed to have been made in the Kokuryo dynasty in the 6th century, serves to show high precision and accuracy of astronomical observations of the time. As far as we know, this is the oldest known astronomical chart in the East.

In the early 7th century, the Silla dynasty built a well-equipped astronomical observatory, **Chomsongdae.** At present only its stone parts remain intact. The stone structures make us believe that the astronomical apparatuses installed in the building were rather heavy ones.

Chomsongdae, the oldest among the remains of the observatories in the East, is a world-renowned structure.

On the basis of such brilliant scientific and technical successes, it was recorded in the **"History of the Three Kingdoms"** (book by Kim Bu Sik, 1145, about Kokuryo, Baekje and Silla), the Three Kingdoms observed comets in 764 and 875.

The **"History of the Koryo Dynasty"** (done in 1451) records astronomical observations covering the period of 475 years from 918 to 1392. Such a long record is rare in the world.

It must also be pointed out that sunspots were observed on 34 occasions during the Koryo period.

The first observation of the sunspot in the West is said to have taken place in 1607. But in our country, it was done in the 12th century, some 500 years earlier than in the West.

With the advent of the Li dynasty, astronomy made a stride forward. In the 15th century various astronomical instruments were perfected by astronomists Li Chon and Jang Yong Sil on the basis of the successes attained by the Koryo dynasty and the experience gained by neighbouring countries.

As a result, inventions of world-wide significance in meteorological observation appeared.

The rainfall and flood were measured by **udometer** and other graduated instruments in 1441. This went on for several hundred years. At any rate this was 200 years earlier than the use of a grain gauge by the Italian Benedict Castelli in 1639.

Along with the development of astronomy and meteorology, mathematics likewise attained a high level in the 15th century.

Especially the 19th century witnessed the birth of famous mathematicians and astronomists Nam Byong Chol and Nam Byong Gil, two brothers.

Metal Making

Taking over the **bronze casting techniques** developed in the Ancient Chosun period, the Three Kingdoms period made steady progress in the art of metal-making.

In 574, in Silla was built a huge Buddhist image, six feet high, which is said to have contained 35,007 gun (over 21 tons) of iron and 100,198 gun (38.24 kg) of gold for surface gilding.

It was a difficult and hard job considering the casting techniques of the period, though remarkable it was.

The **"Story of the Three Kingdoms"** (book by Il Yun, 1286) observed: "The moulder, travelling around 16 big countries, more than 500 fair-sized ones and 10,000 small ones besides some 80,000 villages, did his best but failed to cast the image. Finally he arrived in Silla where he was successful."

This legend bespeaks how far the casting had been developed in Silla. And we certainly cannot brush aside all this as a groundless legend. That more bigger and more beautiful images were cast in later years is a testimony to this. The Three Kingdoms reached a new high in metal casting. Many of their experts were invited to Japan where they taught their skills. In the succeeding years Korea casted many famous works.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, Korean bells were virtually "treasures" for Japanese feudal lords and temples, and the Nuchen tribes of Manchuria usually bought ironware from Korea.

Metal Type

The invention of the world's first **movable metal type** by Koreans is also due to the highly developed metal-making art of the time.

Our country had used movable metal type in printing as early as the 12th century. Li Gyu Bo, in his writings in 1234-1241, remarked that "The Court of Koryo printed the book **'Komunsang-jungre'** (detailed norm of ethics) using metal types."

The period 1234-1241 was a period of emergency as Koryo and Mongols were engaged in a fierce war. So it is very probable that the metal type had been in use in Koryo long before then.

It is widely known that Korea began to use the movable metal type three centuries earlier than Europe which used metal type for the first time in the 15th century.

The 80,000 wooden blocks of the **"Great Buddhist Scriptures,"** which had been preserved in the Haeinsa Temple in South Kyongsang province until a few years ago, were made in 16 years starting from 1236.

This complete set of **Buddhist Scriptures,** a collection of Buddhist canons with massive explanatory notes translated into Chinese, is in some 6,780 volumes. It is a work unparalleled in history. All the more so when the period in which they were compiled is taken account.

It was a time of the Mongolian invasion of Korea. All this bespeaks the highly developed stage of the printing art in the Koryo dynasty.

Medicine

From olden times **medicine** has been ahead of all other branches of science in our country.

There are records of numerous writings on medicine and medicines and drugs written and made in the country starting from the Kokuryo dynasty up to the last years of the Li kingdom were acclaimed highly in foreign countries. Cases of incurable deseases in the neighbouring countries were often cured by Korean doctors.

From ancient times, efforts were made for systematizing theoretically what had been practiced in treatment and cure. Starting with the **medical encyclopedia "Uibang Ryuchi"** compiled in the reign of King Sejong of the Li dynasty in the 15th century, various medical books were written. Then in 1610, **"Dongui Bogam"** (25 volumes)—another monumental medical work—appeared. It was compiled by Hoh Jun between 1596 and 1610.

Since its publication, the **Dongui Bogam** has been reprinted several times in China and Japan as well as in our country.

Such great achievements old Korea had attained in the sphere of medical science have been taken over and carried forward to make the great discovery of the **Kyongrak system,** a great sensation in the biological world today.

Arts and Architecture

In the domain of art, too, Korea is proud of its shining heritage.

In this connection one must mention the **old tombs of the Koguryo period,** in particular, the General's Tombs in Juban and Tomb No. 3 in Anak. These structures are of most complicated designs worked out on the basis of highly advanced mathematics and dynamics.

The elaborate mural paintings found at the Kokuryo tombs tell customs and habits of the people in that period—everyday life, processions, recreations and the like.

All indications are that Silla's paintings can stand well with those of Kokuryo and Baekje.

In Koryo which had inherited the civilizations of the Three Kingdoms we see a new flourish of culture.

Its porcelain, particularly the celadon ware is world famous for its delicate coloring and exquisite shapes.

We can say that beauty we can perceive in **Koryo porcelain** is what we see in the **mural paintings of the Kokuryo tombs,** the **Sokkuram grotto** of Silla, and the **bell of the Bongdoksa Temple**—a sublime beauty in lines and harmonious compositions.

Koryo porcelain occupies a distinguished place in the history of the world porcelain art.

Turning to the field of **music** and **dance** Wang San Ak and Wu Ruk have to be named first, who did great contributions to the development of music and dance in the period of Three Kingdoms.

Wang San Ak of Kokuryo invented the musical instrument **Komungo,** and Wu Ruk of Kaya was the first to make **Kayakeum** and he composed many pieces for Kayakeum.

In the Koryo and Li dynasties, music and dance entered a stage of all-round development. For the first time, records reveal, big orchestras were organized. Music and dance made continuous progress to reflect the people's artistic talent and love of life.

Unique Cultural Tradition

Thus Korea's culture has developed uninterruptedly through its long history of thousands of years marked with hard-fought struggles against powerful invaders from the north and from the south across the sea as well as against despotic rulers at home. The enemies of our people were most ferocious and made every attempt to subjugate our people and obliterate our culture.

However, the loser was the enemy in the long run. Our people and our culture defeated the enemy and have continuously moved ahead displaying originality.

Our national culture, rich in progressive and popular features, has developed as a unit through the long history.

This is another reason why it could survive all tests.

It is true there were times when the Korean people had lived forming two or three separate states following the time of Ancient Chosun, but the people had much in common with each other which distinguished them from other peoples ethnically and culturally.

To be sure, some other tribes than the Korean nation were to be found in the territory of Kokuryo which covered the Korean peninsula and part of Manchuria. But the culture of the Kokuryo tribe was dominant —the culture that had been taken over from Ancient Chosun and Buyo. Then in the ensuing period Kokuryo's civilization was carried forward by Silla and Balhae.

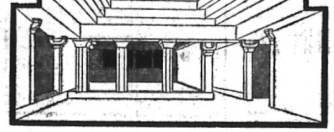
It is a well-known fact that since the Koryo period Korea's culture developed as a single culture as the peninsula was put under a single unified rule. It is also true that our culture had contacts with the cultures of China, Japan and many other foreign countries. Yet, Chinese literature records, our people was known to the Chinese people as a people with unique cultural traditions, a people of propriety, refinement and a brilliant culture. The civilization of Ancient Chosun was highly admired by all neighbouring kingdoms, even by the enemies.

In many old Chinese books we find references to Ancient Chosun. One of them, Hanshu, wrote: "The people (of Ancient Chosun) do not lock their houses as they know of no robbery. Women have a strong sense of virtue. Even the farmers take their meals served in trashes. City dwellers have their meals served in finer dishes. Their good and benevolent customs are worthy of respect. And the Korean people, a people in the East, differs from other alien peoples in that they are gentle by nature."

Some old books of Japan too wrote about Korea in the following manner: "A land shining with gold, silver, and other treasures"; "a land so beautiful as the eyebrows of a beauty."

Then an envoy from the Sung dynasty of China who came to Koryo in the 12 century wrote: "Seeing this country with its towering castle-walls everywhere, I find this country formidable... There are a great number of men of ability in Koryo... In this country, people think it a shame not to read. Among many foreign countries, only Koryo has a people who are well-mannered. And in this country the ruler and the ruled know well how they should stand with each other. Even errand boys are prudent in doing their work and they are good penmen... Koryo is known to many countries as a civilized country."

The brilliant traditions of our time-honoured culture have been taken over by the people in the northern part of the country where the socialist culture and arts have been brought to full bloom.



Tomb No. 3 at Anak, one of the tombs of the Kokuryo period
A mural "A mistress and her waiting maids" inside the tomb
Below: A perspective drawing of the inside of the Anak Tomb No. 3, built in the 4th century

Gold crown of the Silla period

Porcelain of the Koryo period

The Daedongmun Gate in Pyongyang. The gate is said to have originally been built in 920, the Kokuryo period. The extant one was rebuilt in 1635 (LI dynasty)

Old Korean books →

Left: "Outline of the history of Koryo" printed in 1453 with copper type

Right: A page from Hunmin Jongjom, the book that inaugurated the Korean traditional alphabet which was completed in 1444

VETERAN STUDENTS CALL FOR NATION-WIDE STRUGGLE

According to reports from Seoul, a meeting was held on the morning of July 28 by a group of young people who were chairmen of college student bodies and youth organizations in Seoul at the time of the April 19 Uprising which overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorship five years ago.

The meeting adopted a statement which demanded "immediate revocation of the South-Korea-Japan treaty, an end to blacklisting and non-interference in the exercise of the citizens' rights."

Reaffirming the determination to "wage a death-defying struggle" to smash the traitorous machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the statement called for "a nation-wide struggle against the ratification of the treaty."

Students Determine on Uncompromising Struggle

Earlier on July 26 the "Student Association Against Treaty Ratification" formed by delegates of the students of six universities in Seoul issued a warning to the puppet government bodies protesting against the police barbarities against the lawful speeches and actions of the students."

On July 30 the Association issued another statement which said that without revoking the "treaty" the country could not be saved from Japanese aggression.

The statement urged the people throughout South Korea to fight off the traitorous treaty waging a death-defying struggle.

VOICES AGAINST "SOUTH KOREA-JAPAN TREATY"

South Korean papers carry many articles exposing and denouncing the aggressive and treacherous nature of the criminal "South Korea Japan talks."

The June issue of South Korean journal **Sasanggye**, in its article entitled "Opposition to the Country-selling Dealings," wrote:

At this dangerous moment, the nation should keep itself wakeful. No foreigners will ever tackle our affairs in our stead. We must grapple with them for ourselves.

Let us fight to the last man to shatter the treacherous agreements, lest we should hand down to our posterity a history of humiliation.

There should be no more any tragedy for our nation.

S. Korean Army To Be Expanded

On July 29, the commander of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea, in the first press interview since his appointment, emphatically called for reorganizing the reserved division of the South Korean army into active ones, South Korean news dispatches said.

The reorganization, he added, is felt necessary in connection with the dispatch of South Korean troops to the Vietnam war.

He declared that to equip the South Korean puppet army Nike-Hercules missiles would be introduced into South Korea, in addition to Hawk ground-to-air missiles.

He argued in an attempt to legalize the U.S. occupation of South Korea that the need of continued presence of the U.S. army in South Korea increased as the Vietnam situation grew worse.

The U.S. commander's declaration indicates that the Pentagon is accelerating the preparations for a new war in Korea in keeping with its escalation of the criminal war in Vietnam.

Pak Jung Hi Men Beat up Reporters

Around 4:00 a.m. on July 29, Radio Seoul reported, four or five armed men of the South Korean puppet army secret service broke into the houses of correspondents of Kyongjangsa Sinmun and Pusan Ilbo in Kimhae, South Kyongsang province, and took them to the South Kyongsang provincial counter-intelligence centre No. 501 of the puppet army.

The armymen ganged upon the two reporters and beat them until they fell unconscious. Prior to this, at mid-night of July 28, the puppet army's secret service agents raided the house of a newspaperman of Hanguk Ilbo in Kimhae. They dragged him outside and knocked him down with a cement block, wounding him seriously.

Armed army agents beat up the newspapermen because they reported about the outrage committed by the head of a puppet army engineering school against a guiltless inhabitant of Kimhae on July 24.

In this connection, the Hanguk Journalists Association of South Korea, in a statement on July 30, branded barbarous terrorism as an act of infringing upon the freedom of speech and the press and demanded the puppet army authorities to severely punish those involved and make public the whole story about the case.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DEFENCE OF FATHERLAND ORGANIZED

On July 31, people of various strata of South Korea met in Seoul to form the "National Council for Defence of the Fatherland" for the struggle to smash the "South Korea-Japan agreements." South Korean news dispatches said.

The meeting, attended by over 300 people including professors, youths, women, personages in the cultural fields, lawyers and religionists and retired officers of the puppet army, adopted a declaration and a resolution renewing their determination to defend the fatherland.

The resolution said that the council would do its utmost to check the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan agreements," demanded the puppet government to "revoke the South Korea-Japan agreements" and release at once the arrested students and patriotic citizens and called upon the "national assembly" to refuse to ratify the "agreements."

The Pak Jung Hi clique, in an attempt to break up the meeting, called out police on July 30 to take away more than 5,000 copies of the printed declaration and other matters, news reports said.

JAPANESE MILITARISTS' GOODWILL, IF PIGS FLY

— "PROPERTY CLAIMS ISSUE" —

A few days ago, the South Korean puppet "President" Pak Jung Hi stated that the formal signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" would usher in prosperity to the nation and that he would modernize South Korea's economy with the help of "economic co-operation funds" from Japan.

However, none, South Korean or otherwise, will believe him.

In the "agreement on property claims," a country-selling document drawn up at the "South Korea-Japan talks," the Pak Jung Hi clique agreed to disposing of the reparation issue completely and finally for 300 million dollars from Japan.

Under international law the Japanese government is bound to pay for all the losses that the Korean people suffered at the hands of the Japanese imperialists during their occupation of Korea.

Yet, the Tokyo government is bent on settling this question that concerns the interests of the entire Korean people with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who represent no Korean by offering a few pennies for the huge losses, material and manpower, they had inflicted upon our people nearly half a century.

The Japanese militarists are assuming a patronizing air promising they would give South Korea a 200 million dollar "government credit" and a 300 million dollar "civilian commercial credit" as part of their reparation allegedly to help promote the South Korean economy. But few are impressed by the "generosity" of the Japanese rulers. Their "economic co-operation" is to shackle South Korea to Japanese monopoly capital to intensify aggression and plunder.

What Japanese militarism is after becomes more naked if one looks into the provisions contained in the "First Protocol" of the "agreement on property claims." Under this protocol, the payment of all funds will be made in the form of Japanese products and services, not in cash, and the insurances, inspection, and payment operations concerning the transport of commodities be conducted entirely by Japanese companies and banks.

Not content with this, the Japanese militarists have even inserted a clause on preventing South Korea from processing Japanese goods to re-export them.

This is why South Korean papers denounce the "agreement on property claims" as an expression of Japanese scheme for monopolizing all interests concerning commodity transactions and a tool of economic penetration into South Korea and open interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

It is evident that the Japanese militarists' "economic co-operation" is intended to turn South Korea into a market for their surplus commodities and put the South Korean economy under their control by selling their old machines and equipment in the form of "loans."

Ex-Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida did not take trouble to hide the real intentions of the Japanese rulers in the so-called "economic aid," "co-operation," and "reparation." All this, he said, means Japanese investment in South Korea and developed South Korea will provide Japan with a good market.

Even before the "agreement on property claims" and other documents are ratified, Japanese monopolists are rushing into Seoul. They are busy buying real estates in business districts and residential quarters. During the past three months, more than 30 agents of Japanese firms, under the guise of "inspection groups," have sneaked into Taegu, North Kyongsang province, to make a study of the economic structures, production, stock in store, wage rates, etc.

Under the circumstances, it is only too natural that the students and people of South Korea are more vigorously fighting against the "South Korea-Japan agreements," bitterly condemning the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Jong Yong Jik

S. KOREAN REGIME— A U.S. TOOL

Twenty years have passed since Korea was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Over the past twenty years, however, the territory of Korea has been partitioned owing to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism. Hence the most earnest aspiration of the Korean people is to unify their country, putting an end to the territorial division.

In the North is set up a people's government. But in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, who have taken over the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, have formed their puppet regime.

The career of the puppet South Korean regime over the past 18 years since its inauguration clearly shows its reactionary character and serves to reveal the true colours of U.S. imperialism, its architect and controller.

There have been three changes of government in South Korea, accompanied only by the replacement of the boss. Nothing has changed in the nature of the puppet regime.

It was on May 10, 1948 that U.S. imperialism staged separate "elections" in South Korea by usurping the U.N. signboard to rig up a puppet regime led by Syngman Rhee.

That this regime did in no way represent the wish of the South Korean people was admitted even by the "U.N. supervisory group." It proclaimed in its statement No. 59 the withholding of the "election," admitting that the people's wish was not represented in the "elections."

U.S. imperialism installed in power another of its stooges in the guise of democracy after its puppet Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown by the heroic April 19 uprising of the South Korean people. Pak Jung Hi, whom U.S. imperialism has placed in power recently in order to put down the South Korean people's tone for the country's unification and their anti-American, national salvation struggle, is also a traitor to the nation who had his hand in slaughtering the Korean people when serving in the Japanese army before the country's liberation. Since liberation he has been systematically trained into an agent of U.S. imperialism.

The puppet South Korean regime comprising the agents of U.S. imperialism forsaken by the people, serves U.S. imperialism as an instrument in carrying out its aggressive policy of perpetuating Korea's partition and turning South Korea into a permanent colony and a base for aggression in the Far East.

The Korean war was started by the Syngman Rhee clique on June 25, 1950 on the direct instructions of their patron, U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, who are now in power in South Korea, supply the U.S. imperialists with cannon fodder by sending troops to South Vietnam. They dispatched 2,000 troops at the beginning of the year in accordance with the instructions U.S. President Johnson gave in his "confidential message." They have recently decided to send more troops—this time one combat division—to South Vietnam.

The puppet South Korean regime, out to maintain the U.S. colonial domination over South Korea, suppresses and murders the patriots fighting for the country's unification and the national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

By the end of 1963 since its inception, the puppet South Korean regime had enacted 6,889 laws including the "national security law" and "anti-communist law" to bind the people foot and hand. The police, gendarmerie, secret service and the "Central Intelligence Agency" of South Korea have four times as many members and agents as the total police and gendarmerie strength throughout Korea in the days of Japanese colonial rule.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have since the military coup arrested, imprisoned and murdered hundreds of thousands of innocent people bringing against them the charge of "collaboration with communism."

South Korea has now become a big prison for the people, as is dubbed by western journalists.

The U.S. puppet regime, serving U.S. imperialism as an instrument of its colonial rule, leaves no stone unturned to perpetuate U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and hamper the peaceful unification of Korea.

The successive South Korean regimes have rejected the reasonable and realistic proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward time and again for the realization of the country's peaceful unification. They have turned down even the proposals for exchange of letters between the kinsmen and relatives living apart in North and South Korea.

The successive puppet regimes of South Korea, echoing the voice of their Washington master, have called for "unification by northward expedition," "unification under U.N. supervision" and "unification by preventing communism."

Their call is, in essence, against the country's unification by peaceful means. It presupposes the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have been displaying extraordinary zeal in sending into South Korea the Japanese militarists who had lorded it over Korea bringing untold sufferings to the Koreans.

The Pak Jung Hi gang is in haste to force the "South Korea-Japan treaty" through the "national assembly." And the Japanese militarists who have re-appeared on the scene as an agent of U.S. imperialism in its strategy in the Far East, for their part, seek to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by beginning with the re-invasion of South Korea.

The puppet South Korean regime is an anti-popular and treacherous regime. And, at the same time, it faithfully serves the U.S. imperialists who are bent on disturbing the peace in the Far East and Asia.

The cursed U.S. stooges will have been wiped out only when an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the unification of Korea is realized.

Kim Myong Wuk

GUINEA, CAMBODIA PLAY OPENING MATCH

The match between the Guinean and Cambodian teams opened the current Asian Football GANEFO on August 1. The match refereed by Cho Duk Ryong of Korea was played following the opening ceremony at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang.

Both of the contesting teams adopted mainly the 4-2-4 formation, but changed the tactics as the circumstances demanded.

Just before the match

The Guinean team showed good performances relying on the individual players skills, while the Cambodian team, making frontal breakthrough, harassed the opponent's defensive line.

In the first half, the Guinean team attempted flank attacks by the agile, quick-paced players, but in vain, in face of the solid defence. So it changed the tactics, and the result was the scoring of a goal some 30 minutes after the match started.

Many of the Guinean players demonstrated their excellent skills.

The Cambodian players were agile and their passing was accurate, which created chances for a goal.

They also put up a fine defence thwarting the onslaughts of the opponents. Their scoring came in the second half. Their results would have been bigger if they had managed the situation better in front of the goal post.

The match, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was won by the Guinean eleven 2 : 1.

Both teams are putting a fine play

Hail Asian Football GANEFO

The Asian Football GANEFO opened in Pyongyang on August 1 focussing the attention of the peoples and athletes of the countries of the New Emerging Forces throughout the world.

Taking part in the current Asian Football GANEFO are a Guinean team from Africa, a sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation from the land which is heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggression as well as the sportsmen from Indonesia, Democratic Vietnam, China, Cambodia and Korea.

The Korean people, who value very much the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the countries of the New Emerging Forces who have energetically embarked upon the creation of a new life, hail the opening of the Asian Football GANEFO in Pyongyang. They wholeheartedly welcome the friends from Asian and African countries who have come to participate in the Asian Football GANEFO.

Over the past two years since the first GANEFO, the idea of the GANEFO for the promotion of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the countries of the New Emerging Forces and for the development on a sound basis of the international sports has grown into an unbreakable force.

The GANEFO is advancing and developing through the national and regional games.

The Asian Football GANEFO being held in Pyongyang will make great contributions to further consolidating and developing the organization of the GANEFO, improving the football technique of the countries of the New Emerging Forces through co-operation and furthering the sports exchange on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefits.

The successful progress of the Asian Football GANEFO means another blow to the imperialists and colonialists who stand opposed to the GANEFO, represents an excellent symbol of the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the countries of the New Emerging Forces.

The solidarity of the peoples of the countries of the New Emerging Forces who are advancing under the slogan "Onward, No Retreat" has developed into a force powerful enough to smash the imperialist aggression.

The Asian Football GANEFO will once again demonstrate the friendship and solidarity of the New Emerging Forces.

(Continued from P. 1)

band, carrying the GANEFO flag and coloured banners.

The Guinean team carrying its national flag entered the stadium amid warm applause. Next the sports delegation of the South Vietnam Youth Federation for Liberation entered, carrying the flag of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The envoy of the heroic South Vietnamese people was warmly welcomed by a storm of applause. It was followed by the Indonesian, Democratic Vietnam, Chinese, Cambodian and Korean teams, each carrying its own national flag.

Then opening ceremony of the Asian Football GANEFO took place. Women athletes hoisted the GANEFO flag as the band played the song of the GANEFO.

The opening ceremony was addressed by Kim Gi Su, President of the Korean GANEFO Committee.

On behalf of the Korean people and the Korean GANEFO Committee, the speaker extended heartfelt welcome to the brothers who had come from abroad to take part in the Asian Football GANEFO.

For the common aim of the GANEFO event—the great unity of the peoples of the New Emerging Forces of the world—for justice and peace, he continued, we will co-operate with each other and learn from each other and achieve common progress by standing together and fully display loft morality and GANEFO sportsmanship so that great success can be attained.

Noting in conclusion that the Asian Football GANEFO will contribute not only to developing the GANEFO but also to rallying firmer the athletes of the New Emerging Forces in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, he declared the Games open.

Mr. M.D. Siregal, healt of the Indonesian team, delivered a congratulatory speech. In his speech he expressed the firm belief that the Asian Football GANEFO would make for furthering the unity and co-operation among the New Emerging Forces in the sphere of sports and for further cementing their unity in the common struggle against the dying imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for building a new world which is their ideal.

On behalf of the participants, Kim Man Sik from the Korean team took an athletic oath.

Game Schedule

Date (August)	
1	GUINEA v CAMBODIA
2	INDONESIA v CHINA; DRV v KOREA
3	DRV v CAMBODIA; GUINEA v INDONESIA
4	CHINA v KOREA
5	GUINEA v DRV; INDONESIA v CAMBODIA
6	CHINA v CAMBODIA; GUINEA v KOREA
7	No games.
8	INDONESIA v KOREA; DRV v CHINA
9	CAMBODIA v KOREA; GUINEA v CHINA
10	INDONESIA v DRV

The Moranbong Stadium is packed beyond capacity

G A N E F O

ASIAN FOOTBALL GANEFO

*Following are what the leaders of the teams to the Asian Football * GANEFO told our correspondent on the eve of the event.*

★ ★

Salutations to GANEFO

YAN SANE SEKOU
Leader of the Guinean Football Team

It gives me a great pleasure that our team enters the Asian Football GANEFO being held in Pyongyang, capital of the lovely land of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I am excited and deeply moved by the enthusiastic welcome accorded us by the Korean brothers.

We have come to take part in the Asian Football GANEFO, bringing with us salutations to the GANEFO.

I am happy to visit this lovely land. I am deeply impressed by the lively and animated atmosphere that surrounds me. These impressions will be cherished in my heart.

I am convinced that the current Asian Football GANEFO will make great contributions to promoting the friendship and strengthening the solidarity between the countries of the New Emerging Forces.

Militant Greetings

VUONG BICH VUONG
Leader of the Vietnamese Football Team

It gives me a great pleasure to express my greetings through *The Pyongyang Times*.

We heartily hail the Asian Football GANEFO being held in the beautiful capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the first time after the First GANEFO in Djakarta.

The Korean GANEFO Committee has presented excellent programme which is of importance in the struggle against imperialism and all forms of old and new colonialism, in the efforts for strengthening the solidarity between the New Emerging Forces.

We are deeply struck by the warm welcome accorded us by the Korean sportsmen, youth and students and the citizens of Pyongyang.

I extend militant greetings to the heroic Korean people on the common front of the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Wish Great Success

HIN NIM
Leader of the Cabodian Football Team

I am very happy to have an opportunity of giving my impressions of Korea through *The Pyongyang Times*.

The Cambodian football delegation deems it a great honour to extend fraternal greetings to the Korean people and offer its brotherly felicitations to the Korean GANEFO Committee for organizing this grand sports event.

This grand tournament will make contributions to the steady promotion and development of the friendly relations between the peoples of the New Emerging Forces of Asia.

The Cambodian football delegation wishes great success to the Asian Football GANEFO which will cause a sensation in the world.

Spirit of NEFO, Aflame

We wish to express our thanks to the Korean GANEFO Committee for having extended Indonesia an invitation to participate in these Games.

We would also like to take this opportunity to greet our sports friends from the various delegations participating in the Asia Football GANEFO.

We are very glad to see and we surely directly feel that the atmosphere of solidarity actually is apparent here, that the spirit of the New Emerging Forces is really aflame and afire.

Our hope is that the Asia Football GANEFO achieves the greatest success in further strengthening the GANEFO movement, and particularly in further developing the new spirit of learning from each other among the New Emerging Forces to obtain a high level of football technique.

We also wish to extend our gratitude to the Korean people for the warm welcome accorded us since our arrival in their beautiful country.

Once free, forever free!
Onward! No retreat!

M.D SIREGAR
Leader of the Indonesian Football Team

Thanks to Host Country

YUAN YU-TING
Leader of the Chinese Football Team

We consider that the current Asian Football GANEFO will make great contributions not only to the exchange of sports between us, to our learning from each other and to improving our football level but also to strengthening the solidarity and deepening the friendship between the countries of the New Emerging Forces and to our struggle against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism.

Deep and kind-hearted consideration is shown to us, and I would like to say that the arrangements for the games are excellent. These provide favourable conditions for the successful proceeding of the games.

The Chinese team takes this opportunity to express its heartfelt thanks to the host country.

We wish everlasting friendship between the countries of the New Emerging Forces. We send our warm greetings to the Korean people

Friendship, Solidarity

JO JUN HI
Leader of Korean Football Team

The Korean football team eagerly looked forward to the meeting with the football teams and delegates from abroad at the Asian Football GANEFO held for the first time in Pyongyang.

Our team is very happy to have a good opportunity of swapping experiences with the teams from abroad and learning from the foreign friends.

We believe that the current games will make greatly for further consolidating the GANEFO organization, strengthening friendship and solidarity among the peoples and sportsmen of the New Emerging Forces and improving football technique through co-operation.

On behalf of the Korean football team, I wish brilliant success to the Asian Football GANEFO and to our friends from abroad.

I also hope our friends will spend a most agreeable time in good health during their stay in our country.

ONWARD! NO RETREAT!

G A N E F O

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